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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير حزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be normal summery weather, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight		Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	18	32	24	40
Aqaba	24	40	21	37
Deserts	21	37	23	39
Jordan Valley	23	39		

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 40. Sunset tonight: 6:46 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:36 a.m.

Volume 6, Number 1702

AMMAN, TUESDAY JULY 7, 1981 — RAMADAN 6, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Authorities take stern steps to control cholera outbreak

AMMAN, July 6 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran announced today that three people have died of cholera in Amman and that there are at present 16 cholera cases in the capital and its suburbs.

Mr. Badran was addressing an emergency meeting of the nation's Higher Public Safety Committee, attended by provincial governors and police directors from all around the country.

He urged all concerned to take all necessary measures to stop the spread of the epidemic and eradicate it. To achieve this, the prime minister ordered the formation of emergency committees to work round the clock and the setting up of an emergency operations centre at the Public Security Directorate where representatives of various government departments can pool in their efforts to deal with the situation.

All government departments should coordinate their work with the Health Ministry and the Armed Forces Medical Services in offering emergency assistance to infected persons and giving proper protection to all, the prime minister said.

Mr. Badran called on the committee to take steps for sterilising drinking water and giving more importance to the protection of its sources against pollution. This, he said, involves controlling the water pumping from artesian wells.

Special attention should be given to cleanliness in the refugee camps and the Jordan Valley regions where, he said, agricultural crops should be sprayed and water sources sterilised.

In the Amman Governorate, a special roving emergency team will be set up, headed by the Amman Governor Yuhya Al Musili to pursue the cleanliness campaigns and take stern measures against violators of sanitary rules, the prime minister said.

Speaking at the meeting was also Health Minister Zuhair Mallas.



British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington (left) meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow Monday, to discuss an IREC proposal seeking a political solution in Afghanistan (AP wirephoto)

U.S. banks given 4 days to transfer Iranian assets

WASHINGTON, July 6 (R) — The U.S. Treasury today gave American banks and citizens four days to transfer \$2.08 billion in Iranian assets to government control.

The transfer of the assets by July 10 to the New York Federal Reserve Bank is necessary to complete terms of the agreement under which Iran released 52 American hostages.

Under the hostage-release deal, former President Carter promised return of the assets to Iran by July 19.

The assets, which also include between \$1 billion and \$2 billion in non-financial holdings, were frozen by Mr. Carter on Nov. 14, 1979, shortly after the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran. The non-financial assets will be transferred at the direction of the Iranian government, the Treasury Department said.

Most of the assets have remained in private hands pending the outcome of legal challenges to the transfer.

Philip Habib briefs Reagan

WASHINGTON, July 6 (R) — Middle East special envoy Philip Habib briefed President Ronald Reagan today on his efforts to end the crisis over Syria's deployment of anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon and Israel's demand for their removal.

Officials said Mr. Habib, who has made two trips to the Middle East since May 7, was expected to return to the area soon, probably this week.

Mr. Habib conferred with the president at a White House luncheon, which was attended also by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, National Security Affairs Adviser Richard Allen and other officials.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Habib's efforts to defuse the situation had been successful and the Reagan administration was hoping there could be a long-range solution in Lebanon.

EEC gets busy in Brussels charting counter-course to record-high U.S. dollar

BRUSSELS, July 6 (R) — Finance ministers from the European Economic Community (EEC) met today to chart a joint course before the seven-nation Western economic summit in Ottawa July 21 and 22.

A soaring dollar on foreign exchanges provided an unwelcome backdrop to their meeting, due to a sombre report on the impact of Washington's tough monetary stance on European economies.

West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer was unable to attend, however, EEC sources were unable to say whether his absence might delay adoption of a common EEC position.

The Bonn government was being represented by its permanent representative in Brussels.

The strong dollar has boosted Europe's import bills, particularly

for oil, adding to already high inflation in the Community, according to a report by the EEC monetary committee.

At the same time, high European interest rates, pushed up by the need to match U.S. rates, have discouraged investment and led to lengthening unemployment queues throughout the EEC, the report added.

Diplomatic sources said French Finance Minister Jacques Delors was expected to call for a strong European stance to impress upon U.S. President Ronald Reagan the damaging effects of American policy.

The French franc today sank to its lowest level in 23 years against the dollar, adding to growing concern in Paris that U.S. policies were prolonging recession in Europe.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, chairing his first finance council,

Explosion that killed 72 IRP identifies hands that planted 2 bombs

BEIRUT, July 6 (A.P.) — Iran announced today it has executed 27 more radical opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution and declared a 22-year-old leftist student of electronics was responsible for the bomb massacre that decimated the leadership of the dour-led dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

An unnamed spokesman for the command of Iran's revolutionary guard corps identified the suspect as Mohammad Reza Kulani and charged in an interview broadcast by Tehran Radio that he was a member of the Islamic-Marxist Mujahedeen-e-Khalq underground group. The public was urged to help apprehend the suspect.

The spokesman said Mr. Kolahi managed to get a job at the IRP Tehran headquarters, thus acquiring the necessary position and time to plant the two bombs that blew up the two-storey IRP headquarters in Tehran on June 28.

"It has been ascertained in the investigation that he acted on orders from the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation," the spokesman said. "He planted one bomb underneath the conference hall rostrum and the other close to a pillar at one side of the hall. The positioning of the bombs ensured the collapse of the roof under which more than 72 victims were martyred."

Soviet ballerina granted political asylum in U.S.

ISTANBUL, July 6 (A.P.) — U.S. consular officials here have granted political asylum to Miss Galina Chursina who defected from the Soviet Union's Bolshoi Ballet Saturday and she is expected to leave Turkey for the United States within two days, a top American official said.

The official, who asked not to be named, spoke from the American embassy in Ankara this morning. He said the 27-year-old Miss Chursina probably would be granted a visa today.

The Daily Milliyet reported in its Monday edition that U.S. embassy officials in Ankara provided full information on Miss Chursina's asylum to Turkish foreign ministry.

Milliyet also reported that the Soviet embassy officially asked Turkey for the return of Miss Chursina, described as a non-soloist member of the Bolshoi's Corps de Ballet.

The Soviet troupe is appearing at the Ninth Istanbul Art Festival. Miss Chursina joined a long list of Soviet ballet dancers who have chosen to stay in the West while on tour with classical dance companies.

Western observers in Moscow point out that travel and the chance to purchase goods not available in the Soviet Union is perhaps the greatest privilege accorded to members of the troupe, but anyone suspected of wishing to remain in the West is not permitted to leave the country.

Bolshoi officials in Istanbul said performance would continue as scheduled at the open-air theatre overlooking the scenic Bosphorus.

Dayan wants job Begin can't give

Israeli coalition attempt runs into loggerheads

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 6 (Agencies) — Coalition talks between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and former foreign minister Moshe Dayan ran into

an early snag today over Mr. Dayan's request to be made chief negotiator on Palestinian autonomy, government sources said.

Mr. Begin needs the two parliamentary seats won by Mr. Dayan's Telem Party in last Tuesday's general election to cement the coalition he is planning with three religious parties.

Long before the election Mr. Dayan made it clear there was only one cabinet post he wanted — responsibility for negotiations between Israel, Egypt and the United States for granting autonomy to Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But Mr. Begin had already promised to leave this job in the hands of Interior Minister Yosef Burg, head of the National Religious Party (NRP). With six seats in the Knesset (parliament) the NRP is more important to Mr. Begin than is Mr. Dayan.

The 66-year-old ex-general declined to answer questions after his talk with Mr. Begin, but read aloud a prepared statement saying "the discussion centred on the possibility of Telem joining the government. There was a clarification of principles and it was agreed that the talks would continue."

Telem is the Hebrew acronym for "the Movement for State Rejuvenation" which Mr. Dayan set up in April as a vehicle for his election campaign.

Initial projections last week showed Mr. Dayan winning only one seat, but now he is virtually certain to come out with two seats and a measure of bargaining power in the delicate political lin-

cup resulting from the election.

After the two-hour meeting Mr. Dayan and Mr. Begin's spokesman would say only that the discussion was about principles and that the talks would continue.

But a source close to the prime minister acknowledged the autonomy issue had proved an obstacle.

The NRP's deputy leader, Haim Druckman, told a radio interviewer he had been told by Mr. Begin that Dr. Burg could keep the autonomy job.

The autonomy negotiations began two years ago and became bogged down last summer, partly because of Mr. Begin's refusal to consider more than minor powers of local administration for West Bank and Gaza inhabitants. The Palestinians themselves refused to join the talks, describing them as a trick to perpetuate Israeli domination.

Without Mr. Dayan, a coalition between Likud's 48 Knesset members and the 13 seats held by religious parties could muster only an uncomfortable two-seat majority in the 120-member chamber.

The least of Mr. Begin's problems was with the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel group whose floor Knesset members shun all offers of government office so long as they can have laws to ban pork and tighten up on Sabbath observance.

Agudat leader Abraham Shapira met Mr. Begin during the day and told reporters: "Our voters like Begin personally rather than

Likud. Not everybody mentions God at every turn the way Mr. Begin does."

The white-bearded rabbi said his voters have a "hysterical love for this Jew (Begin) because of his approach to Judaism." He said Mr. Begin was a God-fearing person and the only leader who always prefaced his wishes with the words "God willing."

During Mr. Begin's previous four-year term, Agudat Israel was able to push several controversial laws through parliament restricting secular freedoms in Israel.

Mrs. Peron released

BIENOS AIRES, July 6 (R) — A federal judge today released former Argentine President Isabel Peron who had been held under house arrest since the army overthrew her in 1976, the official news agency Telam said.

Mrs. Peron, 50, went to a federal court in Buenos Aires this afternoon to request conditional release.

Telam said she headed for her home at San Vicente on the outskirts of Buenos Aires after the judge's announcement.

The last prosecution pending against her ended today with Judge Pedro Narvaiz sentencing her to 18 months in prison and saying she would be eligible for parole because of the time she has already been confined.

The sentence was imposed for transferring a public building to her Justicialist (Peronist) Party during her two-year term in office.

Begin brought in 'God' to pacify Christians after reactor attack

Christians after reactor attack

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 6 (A.P.) — The leader of a powerful conservative coalition, the Moral Majority, said today that Israeli Premier Menachem Begin called him two days after Israel raided an Iraqi nuclear reactor because the Israeli leader wanted to explain the attack to American Christians.

Rev. Jerry Falwell said that in the pre-dawn telephone call Mr. Begin asked for support and said he had decided to go ahead with the raid "to save our little children from annihilation."

Mr. Falwell also said that several days after the call, he made a statement of support for Israel at Mr. Begin's request, to counter a condemnation of the raid by other Christian religious leaders in the United States.

Speaking to a crowd of 4,000 at Landmark Baptist Temple, Mr. Falwell said the Israeli premier told him he initiated the call because he was worried that U.S. religious leaders would misunderstand the June 7 bombing, which destroyed a French-built reactor near Baghdad.

He said he told Mr. Begin that he supported Israel wholeheartedly, telling his audience, "God deals with nations in relation to how nations deal with Israel."

Mr. Begin, whose Likud coalition won a one-vote lead over the opposition Labour Party in the

recent Israeli parliamentary election, has said Israeli leaders feared Iraq planned to manufacture nuclear weapons in the reactor.

Mr. Falwell quoted Mr. Begin as saying he decided to go ahead with the bombing a few weeks before the event when a seven-year-old child hipped his leg on a street.

"I stopped," Mr. Falwell quoted the Israeli premier as saying, "and put my hand on that child's head. I looked down upon that child and thought, oh God, when that child is 10 years old, that child will either be poisoned by radiation or destroyed."

Mr. Falwell said: "Mr. Begin told me, 'I made my decision there on the sidewalk. We're going to hit it.'"

Mr. Falwell said Mr. Begin added: "Dr. Jerry, I wish you'd communicate that to the American people, to the Christian public. We're not warmongers. We're trying to save our little children from annihilation."

Earlier in his speech, Mr. Falwell said that "America has always provided refuge for the Jews, until a couple of years ago when Andy Young (former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations) decided to meet with the P.L.O. and suddenly we're joining in a condemnation of Israel. We ought to be congratulating them

for doing what we haven't had the backbone to do in Cuba."

Mr. Falwell said he told the Israeli leader: "Mr. Prime Minister, I want to congratulate you for a mission that made us very proud that we manufacture those F-16s."

Mr. Falwell said Mr. Begin later sent him a telegram asking him to put out a statement to counter a condemnation by the National Council of Churches.

"That Thursday night when I went back to my room there was a telegram that said, 'Thank you, Jerry. It was on Israeli Radio today and the people in Israel know that the Christians are behind us.'"

Mr. Falwell said: "That means something. We must stay behind them, because God deals with nations in relation to how nations deal with Israel."

BON VOYAGE!

Well-known businessman Yousef Al Mu'asher, chairman of the board of directors of the Jordan Worsteds Mills Company, will leave for the United States tomorrow to have a medical checkup. Mr. Mu'asher wishes to apologise for having to put off all appointments and commitments until his safe return home. We wish Mr. Mu'asher good health and safe return to Jordan.

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صحة من لا حول

NATIONAL

Joining hands to help deaf children in Salt

The Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt helps deaf and hearing impaired students cope in the outside world through academic and

vocational classes -- a rewarding task despite some communications problems between teachers and students.



Left to right: Brother Andrew L. de Carpentier, Rehab Haddad, Suha Bannourah, Haifa Yherfan and Haitham Haddad

Text and photos by Badran Badran
Special to the Jordan Times

SALT — Working with the deaf and the hearing impaired at the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf is not just a job; for many it is a labor of love.

The institute's story dates back to 1964, when a Dutch priest, in cooperation with the Arab Evangelical Episcopal Church, founded a small school for the deaf in Salt. The aim of the project was to provide an education for the deaf and hearing impaired, and prepare them to play a more positive role in society.

The school began with two classes and 36 students, and was attended mainly by refugee children. This paved the way for the United

Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to fund a large part of the institute's activities through its sponsorship of these children. Other sources of income, including school fees, donations and contributions, were also available.

The institute's educational task consists of teaching deaf children to speak and lip-read, and to develop any hearing which may remain among those who are only partially deaf. To achieve these goals, the institute's teaching staff use individual training and modern equipment.

The school's educational programme consists of two pre-school years followed by a seven-year elementary cycle, which includes pre-vocational training in the seventh grade. After graduation, boys have the option of joining a

two-year professional vocational training programme in metalwork, car servicing and car body repair. Girls attend a sewing school in Salt, where they receive training in sewing, knitting and domestic skills.

Standard curriculum

The school is registered at the Ministry of Education and uses the curriculum prescribed by the ministry for its regular schools. Brother Andrew L. de Carpentier, who has been director of the Institute for four years, came to head the Institute from Beirut at the request of the Evangelical Church. He takes pride in the fact that his students can use the same textbooks as their peers in ordinary schools. "We take the material that is prescribed in the mar-

ning schools and distill what we think is relevant and very important," Brother Andrew said.

The teaching staff of the institute includes eight full-time teachers, one part-time teacher and three voluntary workers. Brother Andrew expects to add one more full-time teacher and another vocational instructor, who is needed for the planned professional vocational training programme.

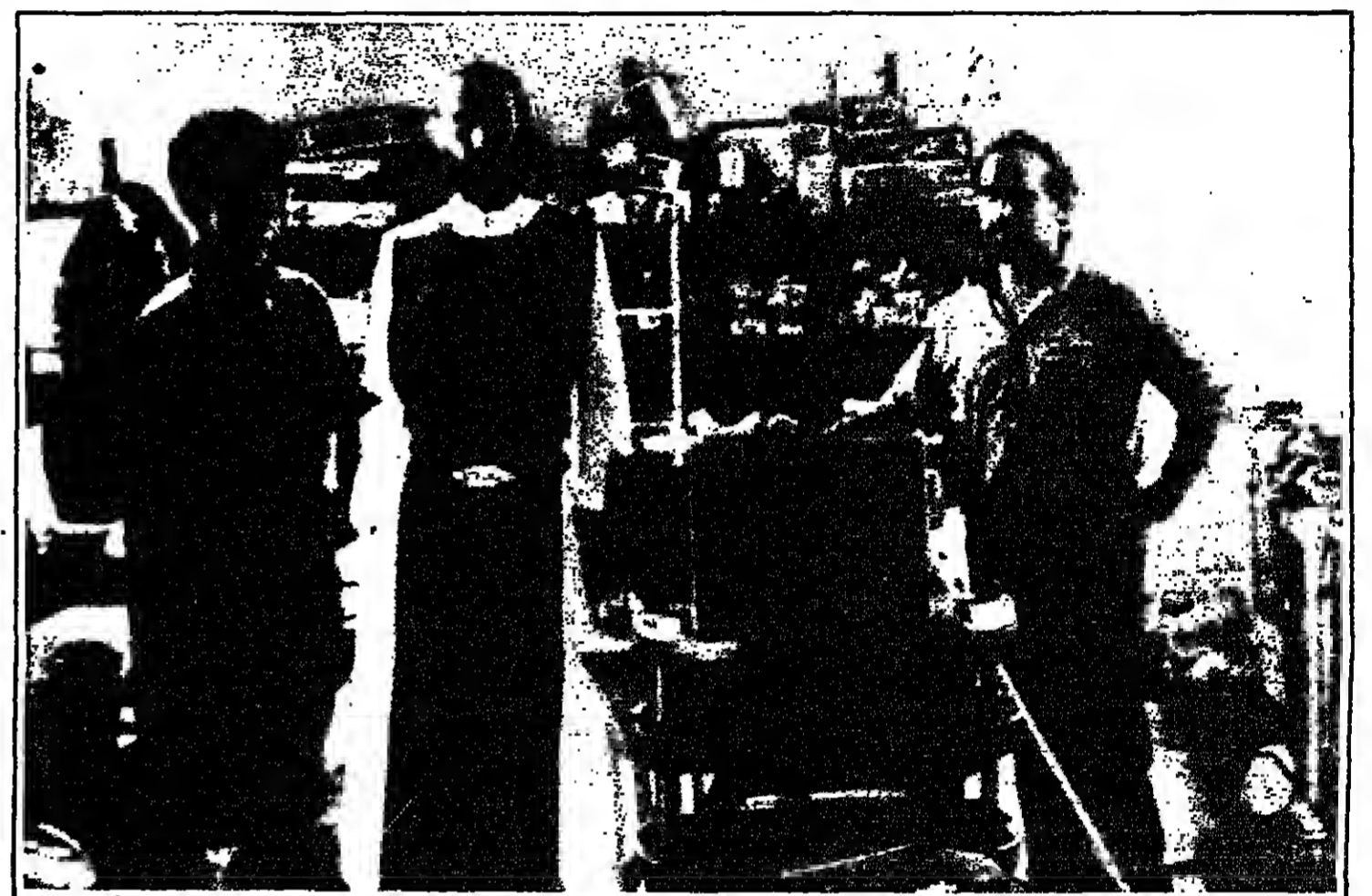
The institute's boarding facilities will be expanded, too. "We are in the process of building an extension to the boarding house, and when it is finished we will have the capacity for 83 boarding students, compared with 75 students this year," the director said.

The current boarding house is an old building which contains six rooms for boarding students, three for supervisory staff, a lounge, a playroom, a study room, a speech and hearing laboratory and other staff rooms. A small clinic was acquired in 1979 to be used for testing the students' hearing loss, individual speech correction and individual auditory training.

The advancement and development of the hearing disabled from an early age, usually four years old, begins with the pre-school programme. It develops sensory as well as motor coordination, and emphasises psychological growth through play, handicrafts, images and artistic products. Students are expected to master the alphabet comprehensively, and are encouraged to assert themselves in different ways.

The pre-school programme is followed by the seven-level elementary school programme. The acquisition and development of linguistic abilities, and reading in history, religion, geography, the sciences, mathematics, arts and crafts constitute the bulk of this programme.

The main problem here, as one would imagine, is the language-related disciplines and the treatment given to abstract matters. To solve the linguistic problem, an additional was added to the original six grades. Brother Andrew explained how, due to their natural handicap, his students were



Scene from the institute's vocational training workshop

one year behind those in ordinary schools in covering the official syllabus. "For example," he said, "we use a fourth-grade book in Arabic in the fifth grade, and so forth."

Communication gap

Whereas signs and gestures facilitate the communicative process between the deaf and their instructors, that process is certainly not perfect. Teachers find it extremely difficult to explain such abstract concepts as virtue, religion and the like. Miss Hanu Kherfan, who has been teaching in the institute for two years, said she had come up against unbridgeable gaps while attempting to explain to her students such intangibles as God and religion in general.

Staff members discussed other difficulties which accompany the education of a handicapped group. Foremost among these are the teacher's personal adjustment to the disability, and the lack of one important channel of communication which he would use during daily interaction with other normal persons. Other difficulties include the lack of trained personnel to perform clinical and academic tasks, and the lack of public awareness about the social and psychological burden of deafness.

Mr. Haitham Haddad, who has worked at the institute since 1967, says his job is primarily a humanitarian service to the disadvantaged. Mr. Haddad, trained at the Father Andeweg Institute for the Deaf in Beirut, is joined in

his appreciation of the Salt school's achievements by Miss Suha Bannourah and Miss Rehab Haddad, who have each been working at the Institute for two years.

But after expressing their satisfaction at the results of their teaching and the significance of their help to deaf children, they turned to different issues.

The teachers complained of the lack of adequate job compensation and retirement benefits. The lack of salary incentives, they asserted, prevents the handicapped population from obtaining better qualified personnel.

They called on the authorities to re-evaluate their service status on the basis of their labour output.

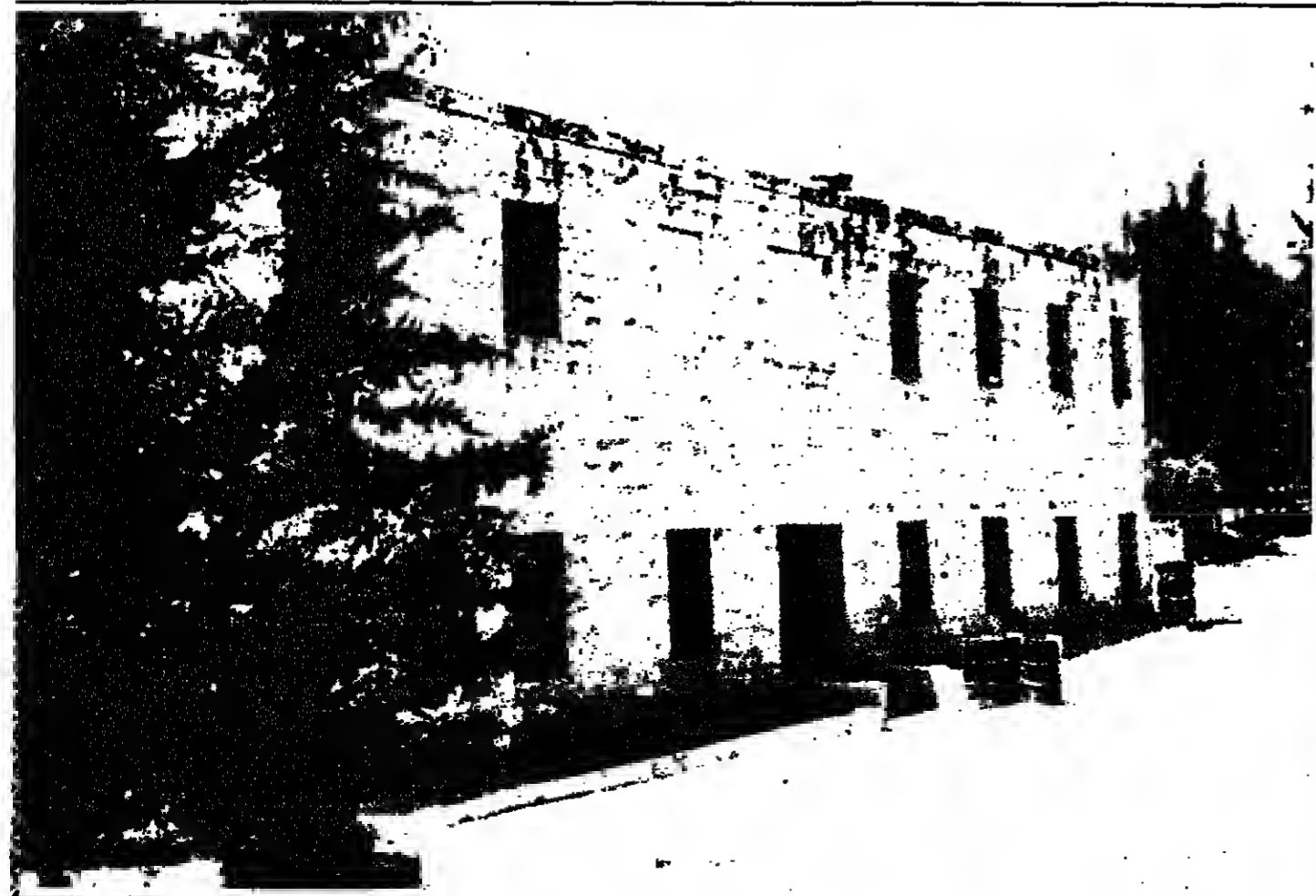
While conceding the justice of the teachers' complaints, Brother

Andrew spoke sadly of different concerns. In order for the institute to continue to serve the community, he said, more funds will have to be secured from public and private sources alike. Eventually, these funds could help defray additional costs, renovate the institute's old buildings and permit future expansion.

To this end, the institute's director plans to start a fundraising campaign this summer both locally and abroad. He said many institutions and individuals have in the past contributed such items as furniture, used cars, food and the like. These and other forms of support are essential, Brother Andrew asserted, to ensure the continuity of the institute's presence and valuable contribution to society.



Brother Andrew: donations in cash and in kind are essential



Institute's boarding facilities are to be expanded to accommodate 83 residents.



Brother Andrew L. de Carpentier (right) talks with Jordan Times reporter Badran Badran.

سنة ١٩٨١

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POLITICAL HORIZON Democracy and France, Part 3

By Kamel S. Abu Jaber

AS YET, no one knows exactly why the French voted for Monsieur Mitterrand. Was the vote for him or was it against Giscard d'Estaing? This is a question that will have to wait for some time before it can be answered. Immediately, however, a few things stand out. One is that the change that has taken place in the French system is very extensive.

In depth as well as in breadth, the change is indeed dramatic. This is, for instance, the first time that a major Western power has included members of the Communist Party in its cabinet. This is also the first time since World War II that a major power has its election predicated upon a socialist programme that includes the nationalisation of major industries and economic concerns. Whether this particular programme of nationalisation will be implemented or not is another issue altogether, although it is doubtful whether Mr. Mitterrand can avoid doing so for too long. This is especially so in view of the parliamentary elections and also the inclusion of four communists in the cabinet.

For the Arabs, what is it that made this election in France so important? Unique? One reason is that it gives us a vicarious pleasure enjoying what we do

not have. Since 1967, we have been deprived of elections in Jordan because of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

A second reason is our suspicion, confirmation of which is growing each day, that the opinions of French, German, American or even Israeli voters are so vital to our lives they often seem to be more important than our own opinions. We sit and watch in helplessness, frustrated, fascinated, our lives being decided upon elsewhere, without our having anything to do about it.

In France, Mr. Mitterrand may be all things to all men. He may have succeeded in forging a new majority of the Left, for the first time in French political history. He ran on a programme of nationalisation, decentralisation, democratisation and more social justice. All this in an already prosperous and democratic society. And he won. Was the former president a failure? Did the French vote Left, Right or Centre were they voting against the monopoly of power by one group?

Surely the monopoly of power by one group was the most important reason. Otherwise, how can we explain Mr. d'Estaing's failure to win re-

lection when France's international prestige was soaring high, its currency stable, economy prosperous and society relatively satisfied?

The change in France is not a change of personalities alone. It is a change in direction: on the one hand against the continued control by one group of the positions of power, and on the other a serious attempt at achieving social justice. That is why President Mitterrand insisted on the inclusion of the communists in his cabinet. The communists have continued to control the largest trade union in France. It is an opening of the ranks of the ruling elite to make room for the working classes of France to share in political responsibility. The Americans may never understand that the inclusion of the communists in the newly formed French government was for social, and not political reasons. Maybe that is why President Mitterrand insisted on it when, in fact, he had a comfortable majority without them.

The British Labour Party whose power rests on the working classes won this privilege immediately after World War II. The French working class did not get the chance the British working class received thi-

ry six years ago, but eventually they did. The important fact is they always felt that one day they would have the chance. More important still, is the fact that meantime they always felt themselves to be part and parcel of a system that works for them not against them, a system that allows them the dignity and the pride of being free on their own free soil.

That is why democracy is good and that is why, although it appears to be a cumbersome, expensive and slow system, in the end, it gives the best results. Its absence gives way to frustration, revolutions, conspiracy, mediocrity and stagnation. The second-rate and the mediocre surface to senior positions when there are no institutions, while institutions can produce community leaders of merit. Islamo-Arab heritage recognises this and is replete with proverbs and religious sayings exhorting the ruling class to consult with the people. The Koran speaks of the necessity of participation and democracy; and in no uncertain terms: *wa amruhum shura bainahum* (Al Shura, 38), and their affairs should be decided in consultation among themselves, *wa shawirhum fi al-amr*, and consult them (Al Inuran)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Alia grows, despite Jordan Times 'errors'

To the editor:

Your article about Alia's continued growth and profitability (Jordan Times, July 2) was very good and informative. I would like to commend Mr. Jenab Tutunji for the excellent research behind his article. However, for the benefit of the readers I find it useful to make certain corrections:

- The \$70 million loan is not part of the JD 143 million (\$470 million) related to the new programme of 4 Boeing 727, 1 Boeing 747 and 5 TriStar 101-500's. Actually this loan was used to finance 2 Boeing 747's acquired in 1977, the present outstanding balance of which is \$42 million.
- The loan covering 85 per cent of the cost of the purchase of Rolls Royce engines, needed for the 5 TriStars, is not pegged to London Interbank Rate. The interest rate on this loan is fixed at 7.5 per cent per annum, plus a flat insurance fee payable only once.
- It is true that during 1980 Alia paid \$5 million in interest on loans related to aircraft not yet received. However, this amount was NOT entered as pre-paid expense, as Mr. Tutunji thought, although such entry, if made, would have been an acceptable accounting method. This amount was charged to the expenses of 1980 and not capitalised; otherwise the net profit for the year would have exceeded the JD 3 million targeted by the budget, despite the rise in fuel prices which cost the airline JD 7 million beyond what it would have cost had the prices remained stable, and the exceptionally high interest rate, which cost the airline some JD 2 million over the budgeted figure.
- It is not anymore fair to Alia to state that it pays concessionary prices for the fuel it buys in Jordan. It is true that Alia enjoys a price that is lower than that payable by other airlines serving Amman airport, but then every airline in the world enjoys such a privilege in its own home base. Alia consumes 75 per cent of the jet fuel produced by the Jordan Petroleum Refining Company. The price paid by Alia in Amman was increased recently by 50 per cent. It is currently only nine to fourteen cents per U.S. gallon less than the price we pay in the United States. If we take into consideration the cost of transporting oil from the Middle East to America and the huge profits of the American oil companies, we can easily conclude that the price Alia pays in Amman for jet fuel is a fair economical price, completely unsubsidised.

Fahed P. V.P. Fawzi
Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline

Streets as recreation facilities for children

To the Editor:

I have lived in Jordan nearly five years and have often seen television reports concerning the lack of recreation facilities. Last week the condition was again documented with a programme emphasising the danger of children playing in the streets.

While it is true that there is a lack of suitable play areas, there is certainly no lack of streets. Why not close some streets at certain times of the day for use by children? Such a measure could be to be an inexpensive, temporary solution to the problem. A planner, or other official with an up-to-date map of the city, could quickly mark off certain streets. A list could then be provided to the police and to the newspapers. Perhaps the children themselves could be responsible for making signs to alert motorists in the situation. What about the boy scouts getting involved as traffic directors/guards?

A wealth of good could be produced from a little effort and organisation. Why don't our city officials address themselves to this problem?

Marianne Hogan New
Amman

Mutual interests

THE IDEOLOGICAL fervour of Mr. Ronald Reagan's anti-communist crowd in the United States is soon going to run into the reality of a world that does not share its frenzy. Two developments this week underline this point. The first is the revelation that a Kuwaiti military team has been in Moscow inspecting Soviet weaponry that it might buy. The second is the news that discussions have been reactivated on a project to supply Western Europe with massive amounts of natural gas from Siberian fields. In the two areas where American concern about a Soviet move is most acute -- Europe and the Gulf -- the nations of those areas themselves are entering into long-term agreements with the Soviet Union based on a mutual perception of common interests. Isn't that interesting?

The gas deal involves building a 5,000-kilometre-long pipeline at a cost of over \$10 billion, to supply Western Europe with 40 billion cubic metres of natural gas per year in the late 1980s. Most of the capital goods to construct the system will come from West German firms. In the longer term, the Soviets will benefit by earning hard currency to finance their own oil imports in the 1990s and beyond, while tapping West European credit sources to finance the huge project. All in all, there are large and obvious benefits to both sides from such cooperation.

In the same manner, the Kuwaitis and Soviets are working out rational relationships based on mutual interests, whether in the fields of armaments, consumer goods or long-term energy policy. If Washington perceives Moscow as the greatest threat to mankind, that view is emphatically rejected by most other people. While we may not adopt or accept the Soviet ideology or way of life, we think the Soviets are to be dealt with as serious partners in development. The Europeans seem to think the same thing. Are we all wrong and the Americans right? We doubt it.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The sincere efforts being exerted by the Arab followup committee merit a great deal of praise and support. Irrespective of the results of yesterday's meeting in Beiteddin and of the reasons which led to the postponement of further meetings until July 25. Since its reactivation, the results of the committee's activities point to two important facts:

1. The committee's ability to contact all parties to the deadlocked Lebanese conflict was never enjoyed by any other mediator, and it may never be available to any future mediator. This means that the Arab followup committee provides the only channel of communication among the various Lebanese factions, which is capable of bringing about a minimum level of dialogue as a prelude to achieving a settlement.

2. The Arab followup committee does not view the Lebanese crisis from a detached perspective, but rather, from a pan-Arab perspective, which considers the Lebanese crisis as an overall Arab issue and excludes all other solutions to it, save the Arab solution.

Both these facts conclusively indicate that the four-member Arab committee is on the right track to saving the Lebanese people from their tragic situation, reunifying them and preventing those linked with the Zionist enemy from harming any part of Lebanon.

AL DUSTOUR: Jordan has repeatedly warned other fraternal Arab countries against falling into the trap of "international polarisation" and dragging the entire region into the struggle between the two superpowers.

However, Israel's strong and many-sided alliance with the United States has set the stage for such a serious development in the conflict, which has continued in this region for over thirty years. It was inevitable that Israeli-U.S. military cooperation would result in an opposite reaction from the other side, so the Arabs began to search for an international ally to redress the balance, which was upset by the alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv.

Arab moderation was successful in curbing the tendency for polarisation towards one or the other of the conflicting superpowers for a time. Washington, however, responded to this moderate Arab tendency disappointingly, and continued to provide Israel with the means for aggression, until such aggression became a threat to the destiny and future of our entire Nation, not only along the confrontation lines, but in the depth of the Arab World, as evidenced by the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Moreover, U.S. activities to resurrect military alliances in the region with the intent of imposing U.S. hegemony over it were once again in evidence. The Camp David accords were part of an attempt to create the necessary atmosphere for returning to designs which the Arabs had rejected over twenty-five years previously. The U.S.-Egyptian manoeuvres and the Egyptian offer of military bases to the United States clearly indicated that the illusory Camp David peace was a smokescreen for dragging the region back into the policy of military bases, alliances and international polarisation.

The media are now carrying reports of Soviet naval preparations to carry out joint manoeuvres with the Syrian forces. As usual, the enemy media are trying to exaggerate these preparations to the West in complete disregard of the role played by Israel and the United States in bringing about such a state of polarisation, which endangers world peace and security more than ever before.

The only way to spare the region from the danger of international conflict and foil Israeli designs is to take up the Jordanian viewpoint, which calls on the Arab leaders to formulate a new strategy based on a balanced policy toward the superpowers and depending on the intrinsic strength of the Arab Nation.



Where 'trust is fine, but control is better

By Comecon standards, East Germans are rich, but only the old people are likely to remember what a paper bag looks like, because of a paper shortage. Leslie Collitt, in Berlin, reports on life in East Germany.

"IF THE POLISH Communists don't watch out they will turn into Social Democrats", a worried East German Communist official said in a conversation with a westerner.

An even more dire vision is being evoked by some East German party members, who warn that if the Polish Communist Party is radically altered it will encourage the West Germans to "demand the reunification of Germany".

Most East Germans are worried about Poland — although a reunified Germany, much as it might be desired, is seen as irretrievable. Rather, East Germans are afraid their own situation will worsen as the result of the sweeping changes taking place in Poland.

East Germans are convinced that the more Polish society is transformed the more repressive the East German leadership will become out of fear that the Polish virus will spread westward across the Oder-Neisse border.

Not for a moment do East Germans dream that reforms in Poland might cause their own Communist Party to relax its dogmatic rule. They are reinforced in this conviction by the presence of 380,000 Soviet troops on their territory. As one East German writer notes: "Our leaders can lip-read Brezhnev's wishes."

As East Germans see no hope for their own situation will change there is an element of *schadenfreude* in their attitude to the Poles. Why should they have it better, the East Germans think? This attitude is not purely East German. It is also widespread among the Czechoslovaks, who were robbed of their own "socialism with a human face" in 1968.

Most East Germans see the worsening economic plight of Poland as a threat to their own standard of living. East German loans and supplies of food to Poland have reinforced the belief among East Germans that they are being forced to pay for Poland's economic follies.

The East Germans are already being exhorted by their party leadership and the official trade union to exceed, as never before, the annual plan targets.

Mr. Erich Honecker, the party leader and president, says in virtually every speech that only if citizens markedly increase output, improve work-discipline, raise productivity and the quality of their products will they be able to live better by 1985, the end of the current five-year plan. "We cannot consume more than we produce", Mr.

Honecker repeats, a homily which might have come from West Germany's leader, Mr. Helmut Schmidt.

Although the typical East German has not read the voluminous five-year plan, setting an ambitious target of 28-30 per cent growth in industrial production and a 20-22 per cent rise in incomes, the message has got through to him. A great deal more is being required of him than in the past five years to achieve the same rise in income.

One incentive to obtain greater productivity is home ownership, something frowned on in the past. Now low interest loans are given to hardworking and politically loyal citizens who want to build their own home or summer cottage. State loans of up to EM 100,000 (\$43,000) for homes assures the builder of getting construction materials which are otherwise obtainable only on the black market.

The prospective home owner contributes labour equal to 10 per cent of the value of the house or he can pay EM 10,000 in lieu of these efforts. The property remains state-owned with the owner paying an annual property tax of some six pennings per square metre.

"Klein aber mein" (small but mine) with a fence around it, noted one East German official, is the philosophy of many East Germans. They may be found on weekends at their summer cottages tending manicured gardens and retreating into the intensively private life that is more typical of East Germany than its mass rallies and shrill propaganda.

The East German leadership has said that despite economic pressures it will not depart from its longstanding policy of low prices for basic foods, transport, rents and services. This year's state subsidies to keep low prices for the essentials rose a full 20 per cent to EM 19.8 billion. The population, far from regarding subsidised prices as an incentive to improve productivity, takes them for granted. The effect of the subsidies on the economy is to distort costs and to prevent the government from reducing private waste of food, materials and energy.

East Germans, who pay extremely low electricity and gas bills, are not concerned about turning off unneeded lights and are known quickly to warm up their oven-heated apartments with their kitchen stoves turned up full blast. Radiators in centrally-heated apartments and offices cannot be regulated so that windows are left ajar to adjust the temperature. Cheap bread is thrown away when not entirely fresh. Inexpensive meat and sausage are bought by the kilo and often go to waste.

The government, on the other hand, is reverting to methods used during World War II in order to cut back on imports of energy and raw materials. Benzol is again to be produced by gasification of lignite (brown coal), the production of which is to

be raised despite the severe pollution it creates and the sacrificing of farmland and entire towns for strip lignite mining. Paper is so scarce that only elderly East Germans still remember what a paper bag looks like, or a paper napkin in a restaurant.

Vast quantities of paper are used to print pamphlets, newspapers and books of turgid propaganda which cannot even be given away. Popular books, on the other hand, are seldom available.

Western printed materials are automatically confiscated by the East German postal service and visiting westerners must declare their newspapers or any other publications to East German customs at the border.

At the same time, East Germans can tune in to as many as three West German TV channels in full colour, providing more information and news than the average westerner would care to absorb. East Germans, however, take it all in, and are incredibly well-informed about life beyond their borders.

One of the many legacies of the Prussian era is that East Germany does not have the widespread corruption of political and economic life found in Poland. East Germans do grumble, though, about "off limits" party beaches on the Baltic Sea and Politbüro housing estates surrounded by high fences and guarded by soldiers.

The morals of the East German Communist Party are those of the Workers Education Society of Germany in the late 19th century. Much as East Germany prides itself on having eliminated Prussian officialdom, it is governed by similarly rigid apostles of regulation.

Another heritage of Prussia is that disciplined East Germans have succeeded in making Soviet-type socialism work far better than it does in the Soviet Union. Perhaps this is not so surprising: the West Germans have succeeded in making capitalism work better than most other western countries.

By Comecon standards, East German economic management is efficient while workers' productivity is high, though on average one-third below that in West Germany. East Germans earn the highest wages and live better than anyone else in the Communist world.

Despite the relatively good relationship between East German workers and their superiors, including Communist Party officials, the latter set according to the German proverb: "Trust is fine, but control is better".

At a recent interview in an East German factory, I sat opposite the official in charge of "socialist competition" — which means boosting labour productivity — the head of the press department and a young woman worker. During an hour of conversation the young woman said nothing, although she had been selected as one of the best workers in the plant.

مكتبة الامارات

MIDDLE EAST

Iran expects violence to persist

TEHRAN, July 6 (Agencies)—Iran's revolutionary authorities executed 27 people overnight, all of them supporters of left-wing groups, the state radio reported. But despite the crackdown, the radio also reported that two gunmen killed the governor-general of the Caspian coast province of Gilan and seriously wounded his deputy today.

Government spokesman, Mr. Behzad Nabavi told reporters he expected further violence in Iran over the next few weeks as anti-revolutionaries try to disrupt presidential elections scheduled for July 24. Twenty-three of the overnight executions were in Tehran's Evin prison, three were in Sari, near the Caspian coast, and one was in the north-western city of Tabriz. They formed one of the biggest single batches of executions in one day since the revolutionary authorities began putting their opponents before firing squads after the 1979 revolution.

The latest executions brought a total to around 130 throughout Iran in the past 16 days. The crackdown began after supporters of the Mujahedeen talq, angered by moves to oust an President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, clashed with government supporters in Tehran and other cities more than two weeks ago. Since then, several hundred members of sympathisers of left-wing groups have been arrested throughout Iran and dozens have been executed.

Mr. Ansari and his driver were

killed and the deputy governor was seriously wounded, the radio said.

There was no indication as to who carried out the attack. Rasht, about 160 kilometres from the Soviet border, is considered one of the main centres of leftist activity in Iran.

Government spokesman, Mr. Behzad Nabavi, confirmed the death of the Gilan governor at a press conference today and said he expected more "destructive actions" in Iran before the presidential elections.

Mr. Nabavi, who plays a key role in the cabinet as well as acting as its spokesman, said opponents of the government and the regime were likely to step up their activities to try to prevent the election from being held.

Bani-Sadr warned

Earlier, Islamic revolutionary judge Mohammad Gilani warned fugitive ex-President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr to "repent" during the holy month of Ramadan or face execution.

"Dr. Bani-Sadr deserves execution," Mr. Gilani told a news conference yesterday at Tehran's Evin Prison. "But because of the holy month of Ramadan, he can return to the Imam's fold and repent. He will then get the Imam's pardon. Otherwise he (Bani-Sadr) will be subject to the people's penalty, which is execution."

The Imam, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has frequently called on the deposed president to repent and serve the Islamic revolution as a writer and a thinker. But Dr. Bani-Sadr was reported by Turkish and British newspapers last week to have rejected the amnesty offer, calling on the people of Iran to "rise and resist tyranny before it is too late."

Mr. Gilani said authorities had no word on Dr. Bani-Sadr's whereabouts but Kurdish opposition sources said he is hiding in the northern region of Kurdistan.

Meanwhile, the interior ministry announced a three-day registration period had begun for presidential aspirants to formalise their candidacy for the July 24 election for the top post to succeed Dr. Bani-Sadr.

Non-aligned committee ends meeting in Lusaka

LUSAKA, July 6 (R) — A Non-aligned Movement ministerial committee seeking a peaceful settlement to the Iran-Iraq war said today it hoped to visit the two countries again as soon as possible.

The foreign ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) announced their intention in a brief, three-paragraph statement after three days of talks in Lusaka.

The statement, which described the discussions as a continuation of the committee's work, said the delegates had reviewed and assessed the present situation and decided that, subject to the convenience of the governments of Iraq and Iran, the ministerial committee would visit the two countries as early as possible.

The exact dates would be finalised shortly in consultation with the two governments, it added.

New Israeli envoy in Bonn

BONN, July 6 (A.P.) — Israel's new ambassador to West Germany, Mr. Yitzhak Ben Ari, submitted his credentials today to President Karl Carstens.

He succeeds Mr. Yohannan Meruz who returned home to become chief of the European section of the Israeli foreign ministry.

Moroccan passport withdrawn

RABAT, July 6 (R) — The authorities in Casablanca have withdrawn the passport of Mr. Ali Yata, secretary-general of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS), after barring him from leaving the country this weekend, a party spokesman said here today. No official reason was given.

Mr. Yata, a member of parliament, was one of several political party leaders who accompanied King Hassan to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit conference in Nairobi last month.

SITE ACCOUNTANT

International contracting company requires site accountant for civil engineering project in Jordan. The successful candidate will control all site accounting and must be capable of producing monthly financial operating reports to a strict timetable. Previous site accounting experience in a similar role will be a distinct advantage, and professional qualification is desirable. All accounting records will be maintained in English. Please send C.V. with full details of experience and qualifications to the company accountant - P.O. Box 61 Tila' Al Ali, Amman.

OBITUARY

The Department of Antiquities of Jordan deeply regrets to announce the death of Mr. John Ward-Perkins, one of England's most distinguished classical archaeologists, who for more than 20 years was director of the famous British School at Rome. At the time of his death, he was involved very closely with two great projects: the systematic publication of sculpture in the Roman Empire, and more pertinent to us, the mapping of all roads and buildings throughout the Roman Empire including Jordan. Mr. Ward-Perkins will be much missed by his friends, fellow scholars and archaeologists.

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Mr. Y.S. Sindaha

Senior appointments announced by the British Bank of the Middle East.



Mr. E.S. Far

Mr. Y.S. Sindaha has been appointed deputy area manager in Jordan and Mr. E.S. Far has been appointed manager of the bank's main office in King Hussein Street.

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ECONOMY

Mark falls to its lowest in five years

Borrowing harms recovery, Bonn warned

BONN, July 6 (R) — A panel of economic advisers told the West German government today that its record borrowing had created a crisis of confidence in the mark and was hindering an economic recovery.

As the mark fell to its lowest in almost five years against the dollar on foreign exchanges, the team of university economists, known as the "five wise men," said that Bonn's massive capital requirements had reduced money available for industrial investment and pushed up interest rates.

"The state's present budget management and the deficits which are foreseeable in the coming years have created a crisis of confidence which damages the standing of the German currency," they said in a special report.

Far-reaching measures to control public spending were essential to enable an early recovery from West Germany's present recession, the panel said.

The government is expected to have a record 33.9 billion mark (\$14.1 billion) budget deficit this year, partly because of the high cost of extra unemployment payments.

The wise men also expressed concern at the effects of the central bank's high interest rates, which they said were delaying an economic upturn.

But they blamed the rates on international factors, big public borrowing and wage settlements, and said the bank had little alternative but to pursue its tight monetary policy.

Noting that the mark had lost more than 26 per cent of its value

against the dollar in the last year, the experts said only a significant improvement in the exchange rate could enable the Bundesbank to

lower its rates. The mark could strengthen very rapidly, they said, if there was a new fiscal policy that cut the bud-

get deficit and a clear trend towards a lower balance of payments deficit.

Soviet pipeline project still on

BONN, July 6 (R) — A Soviet delegation will visit West Germany this week for talks on a stalled multi-billion dollar pipeline project to export Siberian natural gas to Western Europe, according to industry sources.

The Soviet Union had apparently renewed interest in the scheme after a lull because of difficulties over the terms on which West German banks would supply credit for the deal, the sources told Reuters.

An agreement on the project could be signed this year, possibly during a visit which Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev is due to make to West Germany in November, they said.

Soviet trade officials recently held intensive talks with West German companies seeking big orders to build the 5,000-km pipeline and related plant, the sources said.

The scheme, involving total

investment of between 20 and 30 billion marks (\$8.4 and \$12.6 billion), is designed to supply Western Europe with 40 billion cubic metres of natural gas a year from the mid-1980s.

The sources said the earlier problem of the interest which West German banks wanted on credit to finance part of the deal was no longer an obstacle.

The pipeline scheme would make West Germany, the largest recipient, dependent on Moscow for about 30 per cent of its gas supplies compared with 17 per cent at present, but West German economics minister Otto Lambsdorff has insisted there is no danger of over-dependence.

The biggest merger in history

Dupont, Conoco join forces

WILMINGTON, Delaware, July 6 (R) — Dupont, the largest U.S. chemical firm, and Conoco Oil Company said today they had agreed a merger worth \$7.3 billion, apparently the biggest in history.

Dupont is to offer cash and its own stock in return for Conoco's stock.

Dupont has been interested in becoming involved in oil production for some time, industry experts said. Meanwhile Conoco has been trying to fight off an attempt by Canada's Seagrave distilling company to buy its shares.

Conoco is the ninth-largest oil company and second-biggest coal producer in the United States. It has a very large investment in the British sector of the North Sea and has plans to increase its own

petrochemical production.

The announcement said the boards of Dupont and Conoco had made a definitive agreement on a merger. Dupont said its offer for Conoco shares was dependent on being able to obtain a majority of them.

Some 86 million Conoco shares are held by investors, but the number of shareholders was not immediately known.

Industry experts said the value of \$7.3 billion placed on the deal would make it the biggest merger in history. The value of the Dupont cash and stock offered for Conoco shares was based on the closing price of Dupont shares on July 2.

Running down 'flags of convenience'

By Andrew Fisher

LONDON: In their determination to start hauling down the flags of convenience handily provided by Liberia and Panama for shipowners, the developing countries have given an uncomfortable jolt to the world's industrialised nations.

The Third World countries ensured their views would win out, at least on paper, by discarding the usual conventions and going for a vote, instead of a consensus result, at the recent special session of UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) in Geneva.

By a large majority, swelled by the addition of the Communist countries and opposed by the West, the Group of 77 (representing the developing world) voted that flags of convenience, or open registries, should be phased out.

Whether they will is a different matter. About a quarter of the

world's merchant fleet flies such flags, which bring considerable tax and crewing advantages for shipowners, mainly from the U.S., Hong Kong, Greece and Japan.

Certainly, the language of the final resolution was a lot tamer than some of the arguments used during the UNCTAD meeting. Before any international agreement, which could be many years away, other UN sessions will also have to be held.

The head of the Liberian delegation at the Geneva meeting, Dr. Rocheforte L. Weeks, said in London: "I'm not unhappy with the outcome, although we must keep alert and watch the road

ahead." With nearly 80 million gross registered tons under its flag, Liberia has more than twice the tonnage of Panama and thus has by far the world's largest fleet sailing in its name.

convenience countries did not offer such tempting advantages to foreign shipowners.

But the industrialised countries, which with Liberia voted against the UNCTAD resolution, say their elimination would be costly,

Western shipowners find it highly convenient to register their vessels in Liberia or Panama, where few questions are asked about pay rates or safety standards. But Third World countries are beginning to resist.

Developing countries with a coast and important commodities to sell are angered at open registries because they feel these hamper the growth of their own fleets. Finance and assistance for the building up of their own national fleets would, they argue, be more readily available if flag of

by putting up freight rates, and would be disruptive to trade.

"The continuing expansion of open registry fleets is adversely affecting the development of fleets of developing countries," said the preamble to the resolution put forward by Sri Lanka on behalf of the Group of 77.

It reaffirmed "that there must exist a genuine link between a vessel and the flag state." Earlier Group of 77 arguments specified a clear "economic link," but this was slightly moderated and proved of some comfort to the industrialised countries.

The key part of the resolution recommended, less than incisively, that "the present regime of open registries be gradually and progressively transformed into normal registries by a process of tightening the conditions under which open registry countries retain or accept vessels on their registries."

Next spring, an Intergovernmental Preparatory Group will meet to draw up principles in which ships should be accepted on national registries. After a full U.N. conference on the matter, an international agreement could finally emerge.

The preparatory group's recommendations, said the resolution, should cover, among other things, the manning of vessels, flag countries' role in management of shipowning companies and vessels, equity stakes in capital, and the identification and accountability of owners and operators.

Thus, the resolution covered, in one all-embracing sweep, the fleet aspirations of developing countries, trade union arguments on safety and conditions, and the iss-

ues of sub-standard vessels and pollution.

"Slow strangulation rather than a good wallop on the head with a club" was how one shipping industry delegate described the likely end result for open registries.

In the view of the UNCTAD secretariat, and of trade union representatives, the passing of the resolution — by 49 to 18 votes with three abstentions (including France) — could well mean the beginning of the end for open registries.

On this view, the combination of pressure from developing countries and trade unions could force those involved in ship financing to think twice about flags of convenience. Eventually, the industrialised countries would also bow to international opinion.

This, it might be said, is not a view shared by the West or by Liberia, which was asserting even before the vote that UNCTAD could do nothing to harm its open registry business.

Panama, which did not take part in the vote because it felt only a consensus result would be acceptable, also disagreed with the Group of 77's stance. Cyprus, a much smaller flag-of-convenience country, voted with the developing countries, while Singapore has already decided to phase out its open registry.

Financial Times News Features

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, July 6 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8995/9010	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2022/25	Canadian dollar
	2.4490/4505	West German marks
	2.7200/30	Dutch guilders
	2.0935/50	Swiss francs
	40.00/05	Belgian francs
	5.7450/8050	French francs
	1215.00/1700	Italian lire
	229.85/230.05	Japanese yen
	5.1785/1815	Swedish crowns
	6.1200/50	Norwegian crowns
	-7.6700/25	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	403.50/405.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, July 6 (R) — Prices closed lower due to uncertainty about interest rates, dealers said. Trading interest was thin and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 6.3 at 541.7.

Government bonds were down by a point and occasionally more reflecting the easier sterling and cash sales for subscription to the new 2 pct index linked 2006 treasury stock closing July 8. Prices were about 1/2 off lowest levels after the June wholesale price index, dealers said.

Gold shares declined with the bullion price and North American issues were lower.

GECC ended 15p down at 745 and Tube Investments shed 12p to 133p. BP and Shell eased 9p and 6p respectively. Banks and insurances followed the general trend.

Bowater was 7p down at 266 before rallying to 272p after news it entered an exploration agreement in the U.S. with Sonat Exploration, a subsidiary of Southern Natural Resources.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
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4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

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P.O. Box 6710,
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(write one word only per box — please print)

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1. The Government of Jordan, as represented by the National Planning Council, invites submission of pre-qualification data by specialized international management consulting firms which can qualify, through experience with projects of a similar nature, for a pre-investment study and project supervision for an integrated computerized management information system for the Ministry of Finance. It shall be noted that the selected consultant and their associates shall not be allowed to participate in the software or hardware tenders. Only those specialized firms having a minimum of seven years experience in studies for computerized MIS systems and with an experienced staff of economists, management specialists and systems analysts need apply.

The services of the consultant are to be carried out in two phases as follows:

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- Phase II - Project Supervision

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 - Name, address, country and date of incorporation of the firm.
 - Names of principals and key employees of the firm, including professional specialities and brief bio-data.
 - List of contracts underway or completed by the firm in the last five years of jobs of a type similar to the services under consideration. Provide brief description of each job, location, name of client, total cost and specific services provided.
 - Name and address of firm's bankers or other credit references.
 - Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree of qualification of the firm for the services under consideration.

3. Completed prequalification data must be submitted to:

H.E. President
National Planning Council
P.O. Box 555
Amman, Jordan
Telex: 21319 NPC JO

Envelope must be clearly marked as follows:

PREQUALIFICATION - for Consulting Services for a Pre-investment Study for an Integrated Computerized Management Information System for the Ministry of Finance.

Prequalification data must be received by the NPC no later than August 8, 1981.

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

WORLD

Liverpool a 'blitzed' mess

LIVERPOOL, July 6 (A.P.) — Palls of smoke hung over the streets of Liverpool's mainly immigrant Toxteth district this morning after the city's worst night of rioting in which 185 policemen were injured and 70 rioters, both blacks and whites, arrested, police reported.

"It is just unbelievable. I've never seen anything like it," declared Merseyside police Chief Inspector Kenneth Hoskisson. In scenes reminiscent of the aftermath of World War II blitzes by the German Luftwaffe, bricks, bottles and glass littered Toxteth streets and buildings smouldered.

In eight hours of pitched battles, police — forced to retreat under barrages of missiles — fired six canisters of teargas to disperse rioters.

Police, who at one stage said they had "lost control," reported the situation stable as dawn broke over this depressed north-west English port, best known as the birthplace of the Beatles.

Fire alarms were still waiting over the city several hours after the rioting died down and city officials and owners of looted stores began counting the multi-million dollar cost of the second straight night of violence in Liverpool.

A total of 255 policemen were injured in the two nights of "serious public disorder," Merseyside deputy chief constable Peter Wright told a news conference. Forty-three of the officers injured overnight were detained in the hospital, one with a fractured skull, but none was in a critical condition, said Mr. Wright.

Police and eyewitnesses reported both black and white youths involved in the rioting and looting.

The presence of large numbers of white rioters — The Times of London reported the rioters were mainly whites — contrasted with the clearly racial violence which erupted in London's mainly Asian Southall district on Friday night, and in Brixton, a one-third West Indian district of South London, three months ago.

The Southall trouble began after gangs of shaven-headed right-wing white youths, known as Skinheads, stoned Asian-owned businesses.

Mr. Wright, who said he had no reports of injuries to rioters, said police would probably resort to teargas sooner if new troubles erupted.

"Most of the police action was basically inaction last night... the violence was on a level beyond my experience."

ownership of his motorcycle after a false tip that it was a stolen bike. But police spokesman maintained over the weekend the violence was an "orchestrated attack" against police by black and white hooligans.

Earlier reports said one policeman was speared in the head overnight by a 1.8 metre iron bar. But Mr. Wright denied this and said the seriously hurt policeman had a fractured skull, apparently from a flying brick. Most of the others received cuts and bruises. Eight hundred police were drafted in at the height of the disturbances, which police said involved more than 50 young people.

In London, Lord Scarman, the judge heading an inquiry into the Brixton disturbances, said he would speed up the inquiry "in the national interest."

The British press reported this country's latest urban violence with banner headlines. "Hammered," declared the left-wing, mass circulation Daily Mirror, referring to police injuries. The right-wing tabloid Sun splashed, "The blood flows again."



Policemen carrying riot shields come under attack from rioters throwing missiles and petrol bombs on Sunday. Some 185 policemen were injured when the rioting broke out early Sunday involving both white and non-white youths in an immigrant area of Liverpool.

Soviets tell Carrington — EEC plan is unrealistic

MOSCOW, July 6 (R) — The Soviet Union told British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today that Common Market proposals for an international conference on Afghanistan were not a realistic way of solving the problem, British sources said.

But Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, while criticising the EEC plan, did not reject it out of hand during an opening session of talks devoted entirely to the Afghanisthan problem.

Mr. Gromyko gave no explicit promise to consider the proposal but he and Lord Carrington agreed to stay in touch and to meet in September at the U.N. General Assembly in New York. Lord Carrington, currently pre-

sident of the EEC Council of Ministers, handed over to Mr. Gromyko a plan for a two-stage conference on Afghanistan approved by Common Market leaders at a summit in Luxembourg last week.

The British sources he stressed that it had been drawn up in the light of Soviet views and was a "serious attempt to deal with a serious problem."

The EEC plan calls for a first-stage conference involving the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, plus Afghanistan's neighbours. In the second stage they would be joined by Afghan representatives.

British sources said Lord Carrington explained the reasoning behind the division of the conference into stages, and the idea of

postponing Afghan representation until the second, decision-making phase.

Mr. Gromyko criticised the suggested composition of the conference and the absence of Afghan representatives in the first stage.

He repeated the standard position that the Kremlin's troops could be withdrawn only when "outside intervention" — a phrase used here to mean all resistance to the Kabul government — had ceased.

British sources said Lord Carrington urged the Soviet Union to reflect on what he had said and consult other interested parties.

Mr. Gromyko made no promises, but instead repeated Moscow's objections to the EEC proposals.

Red Brigades kill again

VENICE, July 6 (R) — Police found the bullet-riddled body of a kidnapped Italian industrialist in the boot of a car today, and managers and workers said they would strike in protest against the killing.

The Red Brigades claimed responsibility for abducting Giuseppe Taliercio, 53, from his home last May 20 in front of his wife and two of his five children.

The Brigades subsequently issued six communiques, the last of which said he had been condemned to death in a "people's trial" as "a slave of the imperialist multinationalists."

Labour and religious leaders and even another urban guerrilla group appealed to his captors not to kill him.

But an anonymous telephone caller told police today they would find the body of "the pig Taliercio" in a car outside the Montedison Chemical Works he directed, on the mainland opposite Venice.

The body, wrapped in a blanket, had been riddled by 14 bullets. The three big labour federations called a half-hour general strike for tomorrow to protest, and workers in the Veneto region said they would extend it to four hours. Two major industrial managers' federations said their members would join the workers' stoppage for the first time in their history.

An official of the Communist labour federation said: "This brutal murder is in line with the Red Brigades' effort to make death an acceptable form of political struggle."

President Sandro Pertini and political leaders joined in the chorus of outrage, and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini spoke of the "monstrous analogy with the murder of Aldo Moro."

A vice-director of the Venice Montedison plant, Mr. Silvio Gori, was killed in January 1980 by the Brigades, and left-wing guerrillas have carried out a number of other, non-fatal, attacks on its personnel over the past five years.

Today's killing increased concern for the safety of three other men whom the Brigades have kidnapped and threatened to kill.

Naples politician Ciro Cirillo was snatched on April 27 in an ambush in which his two-man escort died.

Alfa-Romeo plant manager Renzo Sandrucci was abducted in Milan on June 3. Eight days later Roberto Fei, brother of a penitent Red Brigades chief whose evidence has led to the arrest of dozens of his former colleagues, was kidnapped in Turin.

Police turn back crowd from Mrs. Gandhi's home

NEW DELHI, July 6 (A.P.) — Hundreds of Indian building labourers, demanding a meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, battled policemen outside her residence today and at least 12 people were injured in the clash, a witness reported.

Police said 24 rioters were arrested. At least one policeman was among the injured, none of whom were seriously hurt.

The demonstrators, who wanted to meet Mrs. Gandhi and explain their demands for higher wages, hurled rocks, wooden clubs and shoes at the police when they were refused permission to meet her en masse today, the witness and police officials reported.

Law enforcement officers swung cane clubs and fired tear gas shells to disperse the rioters, who sought to break through a police cordon, near Mrs. Gandhi's residence.

It was not immediately known if Mrs. Gandhi was at home at the time of the disturbance.

The trouble apparently erupted after a delegation of the workers' leaders had met Gandhi aides and agreed to a Tuesday appointment

with the prime minister. However, a police official said that after returning to their followers, the labour leaders "incited the workers to break the (police) cordon."

"They pushed the women labourers in the front and got them to attack the policemen. While the men were in safer positions at the rear (of the rally), a local reporter said.

The demonstration was organized by the opposition All-India Socialist Party.

The workers demanded increases in their daily wages from the current nine rupees (about \$1.0) to about 37 rupees (about \$4.71), a hike ranging from 60 per cent to more than 400 per cent.

They also want free education for their children and homes of concrete and brick for themselves instead of the thatch and cardboard huts in which many of them now live.

Meanwhile, construction activity in the capital was crippled today by thousands of building labourers who launched a day-long strike to press their demands.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

57 dead in North Indian floods

NEW DELHI, July 6 (R) — Floods in northern India have killed at least 57 people and affected oil production in the northeastern state of Assam, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported today. Floodwaters had stopped drilling in some areas and submerged several oil wells in Dibrugarh district of Assam, India's main oil-producing state with an annual output of 5.5 million tonnes (110,000 barrels per day) of crude, PTI said. Most of the deaths were in Uttar Pradesh state in the past week with 17 deaths being reported from the Taj Mahal city of Agra. In Assam, the rain-swollen Brahmaputra has washed away hundreds of houses and police were pressed into service today to rescue people marooned in Kamrup district. Police said the situation was deteriorating in lower Assam as the Brahmaputra continued to rise alarmingly.

Arctic survivors picked up

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 6 (R) — Nineteen survivors from a sunken Canadian survey ship were picked up yesterday after surviving on a life raft for 48 hours in iceberg-strewn waters off the Newfoundland coast. Twelve of them were flown to the mainland to be treated for shock and exposure while seven stayed aboard the coastguard vessel which rescued them. The bodies of eight crewmen were picked up by rescue craft while ships and military aircraft searched for five others officially listed as missing from the 990-ton Arctic Explorer which went down off the northern tip of Newfoundland while on a government geophysical survey, rescue officials said.

Extreme left and right cooperate

ROME, July 6 (R) — Italy's anti-terrorist police have discovered links between left and right wing guerrilla groups who helped each other by exchanging arms, information and medical aid, police sources said. They said investigations over the last few weeks had led to the arrest of 45 suspected guerrillas from both left and right wing organisations and the discovery of two arms caches near Rome. Those arrested were suspected of taking part in guerrilla attacks between 1974 and 1979 and allegedly belonged to various left-wing groups and a right-wing group which claimed responsibility for the bombing of Bologna railway station last August when 85 people died. During their inquiries, police found that the groups offered each other medical aid if their members were injured in gun battles with police, the sources said. They also discovered that left-wing arms smugglers had supplied right-wing groups and exchanged information about police investigations.

Greek telephonists on strike

ATHENS, July 6 (R) — Telephone links, both domestic and international, were affected by a 24-hour strike of about 1,000 telephonists today, a spokesman for their federation said. Radio links with ships would also be affected by the strike, called to back demands for a five-day week, he added. Distress messages will be handled by a skeleton staff. Meanwhile, customs officials started a five-day strike for higher salaries and better worklog conditions which is expected to delay customs clearances and passenger checks.

French navy sinks drifting Greek tanker

TOULON, France, July 6 (R) — The French Navy today sank a Greek tanker which had been drifting bow-upwards in the Mediterranean for three months with a cargo of highly volatile naphtha on board, a navy spokesman said. The 12,780-tonne Kavos Kambanos was abandoned by its crew on April 4 off Tarragona, Spain, after a fire on board and the French authorities decided to sink it last week as a danger to shipping. Its prow thrusting 35 metres vertically out of the water, the tanker had drifted to within 140 kilometres of the Corsican coast. After a 36-hour wait because of bad weather, frogmen placed explosive charges round the hull below the waterline yesterday and detonated them, sinking the ship, the spokesman said. The 18,000-tonne load of naphtha was not ignited by the explosion and there was little risk of pollution reaching the coast, he added.

Air France pays hijacked passengers

NEW YORK, July 6 (A.P.) — Five years after Israeli commandos rescued hostages aboard a hijacked airliner in Entebbe, Uganda, Air France will pay compensation to a group of Israelis who were passengers on the plane, the New York Times reports. The airline will pay nearly \$2 million to the 67 Israelis who brought suit, the Times reported yesterday. The newspaper said the airline and the former hostages have confirmed the out-of-court settlement, which was reportedly reached May 14. The jet, carrying 245 passengers, was seized on June 27, 1976, by four pro-Palestinian hijackers who boarded in Athens. The flight, which originated in Tel Aviv, was bound for Paris. Israeli defence forces freed the 100 mostly Israeli hostages who were detained at Entebbe in a raid on July 4. Three hostages, seven guerrillas and an Israeli officer and about 20 Ugandan soldiers were killed in the raid. The suit alleged that Air France security procedures had not been adequate in Athens, where guerrillas brought aboard large packages containing guns, hand grenades and dynamite.

17 dead, 80 missing in ferry accident

RANGOON, July 6 (A.P.) — Seventeen people drowned and more than 80 others were still missing when a double-decker ferry boat sank during a storm last night in the Irrawaddy river, 48 kilometres west of Rangoon, authorities said today. The diesel engine boat, plying between Rangoon and the delta town of Bassein, left Rangoon last evening with 150 passengers on board. The vessel was caught in strong winds four hours later and sank. Rangoon port authorities said 68 persons were rescued, 17 bodies were recovered and the rest were still missing. Rescue operations were continuing today.

Photos of wounded Pope shown too late

COPENHAGEN, July 6 (A.P.) — An apprentice photographer "not used to thinking about news" took sharp, colour close-ups of Pope John Paul II crumpling wounded from a would-be assassin's bullets last May, but published them today. "I was confused and a little afraid of what might happen to my film if I gave it to an Italian newspaper," said Mr. Tommy Anderson, 22, explaining why he waited almost two months to come forth with the pictures that could have earned him thousands of dollars if he'd taken them immediately to the press. One picture, brought to the Copenhagen newspaper Berlingske Tidende, earned him only 400 kroner (\$53). It shows John Paul grimacing in pain as he crumpled to the seat of his white Laodover on May 13, wounded by bullets allegedly fired by the Turkish escaped convict, Mehmet Ali Agca. Anderson, an apprentice commercial photographer from Denmark's second largest city of Aarhus, took the photos from only 2 metres away. He said the urgency of getting the film developed wore off as he continued on a springtime rail-tour of the Mediterranean countries.

Britain's Royal Ballet -- dancing to the top in 50 years

Britain's Royal Ballet has just celebrated its Golden Jubilee. David Churchill reviews its achievement and the special problems of running an artistic enterprise, which includes two schools and two companies.

On Saturday, May 30, the Royal Ballet celebrated its Golden Jubilee. In the 50 years of its existence, the Royal Ballet has become one of the world's leading companies.

Starting from scratch in 1931, the Royal Ballet (the "royal" title did not come until 1956) now includes two ballet schools and two ballet companies, averaging between them a performance a night throughout the whole year, and is part of an opera house complex which spends more than £12.5 million a year on ballet and opera.

In the world of theatre, that is big business — and Britain's premier ballet company is increasingly being drawn into the world of commercial sponsorship to help keep alive its artistic ambitions.

In recent weeks, for example, the Midland Bank has sponsored a special season of ballet "proms" at Covent Garden — the first-ever all-ballet proms there — while Barclays Bank International is sponsoring the Royal Ballet's American tour which begins in two weeks. However, the Imperial Group is attempting to burnish its corporate image among "decision-makers" and recently unveiled a sponsorship package for rising young ballet stars at the Royal Ballet's dance schools.

Ballet and business have always been close. In the Royal Ballet's early years it was the economist John Maynard Keynes, for example, who managed to find time to help put the Royal Ballet on a sound financial and administrative footing to match the high artistic standards that Dame Ninette de Valois had already set for the company she founded in 1931.

"Keynes was always insistent on the importance of business ability in a man running an artistic enterprise," says Alexander Bland, author of a recent history of the company.

To the balletomane, the business of running such an artistic enterprise as the Royal Ballet may seem little more than a necessary evil, since it is the ballet he pays to see. But even the most ardent ballet admirer is being forced to recognise the increasing financial pressures on the arts, if only from ever-rising seat prices.

with seats currently costing up to £15 each, but it could not keep its high standards unless it was part of the Royal Opera House complex. Overheads are shared with the opera company and partly defrayed by a substantial Arts Council grant.

In the last financial year, the Royal Ballet's performances accounted for about £1.7 million of the ROH's total box office receipts (including visiting companies) of £4.9 million. (In recent years ballet has proved more popular at Covent Garden than opera, but the much higher seat prices for opera mean that its box office revenue is greater at about £2.5 million.)

Running the ballet companies cost £1.5 million (for opera it was £2.4 million) and the rest of the ROH's total £11.5 million expenditure is accounted for by the cost of the orchestra, productions, and maintenance of the ROH. A further £1 million was spent on U.K. touring.

Salaries eat up a large share of these costs: the ballet paid out over £250,000, and the opera company paid just over £905,000. Opera guest artists cost an extra £1.5 million in fees.

The ROH thus depends heavily on its Arts Council grant which last year totalled £6.5 million. The ROH does not receive any subsidy from the Greater London Council for its artistic side, although the GLC has helped to finance the current redevelopment of the ROH complex. It is this grant which the new Labour-controlled GLC administration has just threatened to cut back.

The financial pressures on ballet were shown last season by the London Festival Ballet, the only other British company of comparable size and status to the Royal Ballet. The Festival Ballet, which had a deficit of £100,000 last year, was forced to curtail plans for new productions and revive instead classics such as Giselle which are almost guaranteed to play to capacity audiences.

In terms of world rankings, the Royal Ballet is very much on a par with the leading U.S. companies, American Ballet Theatre and the New York City Ballet, and the Russian Kirov and Bolshoi companies.

In terms of government funding, however, the Royal Ballet stands somewhere between the Russian companies which are totally funded by the state and the U.S. companies which rely almost totally on box office receipts and commercial funding, helped by generous tax laws.

So far, the Royal Ballet has managed to keep financial pressure at bay and has maintained its repertoire although at an admittedly high cost.

In April, for example, it staged the world premiere of Isadora, a new Kenneth MacMillan ballet which could cost close to £200,000 when all the bills are finally in. The financial risk to the Royal

Ballet was considerable because the new production was not commercially sponsored. The critics, moreover, were generally unenthusiastic about the experimental nature of the work.

But the fact that the Royal Ballet is still in a position after 50 years to experiment with ballets such as Isadora is a tribute to the vision of the company's founder, Dame Ninette de Valois.

As with a commercial enterprise, the Royal Ballet was founded with a clearly-thought-out organisational structure based on three levels: the artistic side, comprising choreographers and dancers; the establishment of a school to provide future dancers trained in the company's style; and a theatre that would be a recognised home for the company.

The school, in fact, preceded the foundation of the ballet company and is now recognised as one of the leading dance academies in the world. The artistic side also grew steadily with the help of young choreographers such as Sir Frederick Ashton, who was 27 when the company was formed, and dancers such as Dame Margot Fonteyn, who joined in 1934 at the age of 16.

But it has been the theatres themselves which have tended to play a large part in influencing the organisational development of the Royal Ballet. The company's first permanent home was at the then new Sadler's Wells theatre in North London, although the company was for many years known as the Vic-Wells Ballet because early performances were at the Old Vic theatre.

Then, in 1946, the Sadler's Wells company was offered the choice of reopening the opera house in Covent Garden in conjunction with the opera company. In order to retain the links with the Sadler's Wells theatre, as well as to provide a touring company, a second and smaller ballet company was established under the auspices of the main company.

When the whole ballet company was given a Royal Charter in 1956 — and subsequently renamed the Royal Ballet — the Sadler's Wells touring company eventually, after a number of short-lived new names, was retitled the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet.

The Royal Ballet's connection with the Royal Opera House forms the basis of the ballet company's present administrative structure. The ROH Board — which is crammed with eminent captains of industry such as Lord Gibson and Sir John Sainsbury — has four key committees.

One committee each for ballet and opera (responsible for artistic standards), a committee for the development project, and a finance and general purposes committee. It is this latter committee, which meets monthly, which is the hub of the administrative side of the theatre.

